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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

THE WEATHER
Showers and probable thunderstorms to-day; cooler to-night; fair to-morrow; moderate temperature. Full Report On Page Four

VOL. LXXXII No. 27,622 (Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.) SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1922—66 PAGES—PART 1 (Including Sports) * * * FIVE CENTS In Manhattan, Brooklyn, and The Bronx TEN CENTS Elsewhere

Irish Civil War Spreads Over South

Rebels Seize Free State Garrisons at Faynes and Listowel, Killing 1 and Wounding 12

De Valera Directs Dublin Fighting

Irregulars Are Barricading Streets and Heavily Fortifying the Buildings

Special Cable to The Tribune

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DUBLIN, July 1.—Civil war is rapidly spreading from Dublin, where the republicans are making a stand against the command of Eamon De Valera.

Against the Free State forces in buildings seized along Sackville Street, in the center of the city, to the south and west of the city.

On learning of the result of the Four Courts fighting the southern republicans attacked and captured the Free State garrisons at Faynes and Listowel, a manifesto was issued at Cork by Liam Lynch, formerly chief of staff and member of the republican executive committee, in which there was this significant sentence: "By this evening we hope to have made rapid progress toward the complete control of the west and south of Ireland for the republic."

Another proclamation issued from the republican headquarters at Mallow states: "On learning of the attack by the Free State troops on republican troops in the Four Courts, the Irish southern division of the Free State army immediately sent a detachment to Mallow to evacuate them immediately."

Faynes was attacked and the Free State garrison surrendered after the Irish troops had taken the town and the town was taken with no casualties on either side. Free State troops at Listowel were attacked and surrendered immediately. The Free State troops at Listowel were taken with no casualties on either side. Two Lewis guns, an armored car and several motor cars were captured.

Republican Forces United

In Lynch's proclamation he asserts that all republican forces are now working on a united plan of action and are in constant communication. He goes on to say that he has again taken up the duties as chief of staff, with headquarters at Mallow, and that assistant chiefs of staff have been designated to command Dublin and the southern areas. "Latest reports," he says, "show that the Dublin brigade has control of the situation and reinforcements and supplies have been dispatched to their assistance."

The republican insurgent forces today announced their defeat at the Four Courts building and the capture of their garrison there by seizing and fortifying many structures along Sackville Street. The Gresham Hotel, where Eamon De Valera is said to be in command, is in their headquarters, with the Granville Hotel and the adjoining stone building of the tramway company as part of their scheme of defense. Buildings on the opposite side of the street were commandeered by the provisional government forces, and firing raged across the broad thoroughfare continued without stop.

Although Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellows, the rebel leaders, are safely confined in Mountjoy prison, it is reported that a considerable number of their partisans in the Four Courts escaped. The Sackville Street band number those who were defeated in the Four Courts.

Streets Are Barricaded

Barricades were erected by the irregulars during the night, motor lorries, bread wagons and vehicles of every description having been seized and used to block the streets. They had sentries everywhere this morning in the neighborhood of Nelson's pillar, which is usually one of the busiest sections of the city and whenever any one ventured into that vicinity he was advised to go home. The irregulars descended upon the custom house, which is used as a fish and vegetable market, and commandeered sacks of potatoes, fish, cabbage and other food.

It was reported just before noon that a ultimatum had been sent to the insurgents in the Sackville Street hotels by the provisional government, but the general feeling is that De Valera and the other republican leaders are prepared to offer firm resistance and that these buildings cannot be taken by the Free State troops without a long engagement. Hardy, a shop in the city, is beginning to assume serious proportions.

Ultimatum to Irregulars

An ominous calm hung over Dublin this afternoon and it was reported that the Archbishop and Lord Mayor had been urging the insurgent leaders to give up the buildings they had occupied and to follow a bombardment of this densely populated section. It was also said that the provisional government had sent an ultimatum to the insurgents in their entrenched area in Sackville Street. There is considerable activity among the Free State troops and the whole Sackville Street area was entirely deserted by the people. The Free State troops were following the best of their opportunities by strengthening their positions.

(Continued on next page)

Ruth Hits 3 Homers; Ties His One-Day Mark

By hitting three times for the circuit in yesterday's double-header between the Yankees and Mackmen at Philadelphia, "Babe" Ruth equalled his record for home runs in one day. On June 2, 1920, in a double-header against the Washington club at the Polo Grounds Ruth got three home runs—one each off Zachary, Carlson and Snyder.

Eleven times in his major league career Ruth has made three home runs in two successive games, but only in two instances were three homers made during the one afternoon.

Ruth never has made three home runs in a single game, a feat which has been accomplished by no less than twelve major leaguers. The home run record for one game is four—a mark reached by Bob Lowe in 1894 and tied by Ed Dehanty in 1896.

News Summary

DOMESTIC

Strike of railroad shopmen is generally effective; causes traffic jam at Grand Central Terminal in New York and other cities; little disorder reported. Railroad Labor Board gives its support to men who stay on job and men who take places of strikers.

Veteran army sergeant finds fortune in oil land won at craps.

Seven automobile manufacturers join in \$80,000,000 consolidation to put price of quality cars within reach of small buyers.

Harding at Gettysburg watches marines re-enact Pickett's charge.

Connecticut Y. M. C. A. amends by-laws to permit Catholics to have hand in government.

FOREIGN

Civil war spreading through south Ireland; republicans in Dublin consolidate their ranks and continue sniping.

Mexican bandits raid American oil camp at Tuxpan and demand ransom.

LOCAL

Deluge of rain hits subways, floods Flatbush streets and blocks West Shore's Weehawken tunnel with landslide.

Thirty thousand holiday seekers jam Grand Central Terminal in greatest crush in history.

Dier and others accused dodge bench warrants and elude arrest.

Transit Commission to complete Fourteenth Street line, though B. R. T. declines to operate it.

Attempt to bribe letter carrier with mail for prohibition office results in arrest.

Teacher wrote that alleged slayer was coming "to live with me or die with me."

Society of Illustrators disbands school for disabled soldiers after row with Veterans' Bureau.

State Socialists vote to absorb all "radical and progressive" groups in drive for six seats in Congress, score in Legislature.

Threat to kill widow he loved leads to arrest in Fredport.

Fog delays race of aliens; Ellis Island open to-day to handle rush.

Receiver to aid District Attorney in Fuller failure, despite sequestration of books.

Troy District Attorney extradites alleged "sure-thing" gamblers in race track swindle.

WASHINGTON

Harding calls on coal operators and miners to settle their differences, warning that the government must step in if they don't.

Harding asks investigation of the transfer of German property to the Chemical Foundation, Inc.

SPORTS

Babe Ruth hits three homers and Yankees defeat Athletics in double-header, 4 to 1, and 7 to 4.

Rutherford shuts out Braves and Robins win ten-inning game, 1 to 0.

A. Pollock Boyd, of Dartmouth, defeats G. B. Secor, of Williams, for intercollegiate golf title.

Martingale wins Tremont Stakes at Aqueduct track.

Thibodeaux victor in rich Latonia Derby.

Mrs. Mallory and Mlle. Lenglen and partners advance in mixed doubles at Wimbledon.

Three world's swimming records shattered in meet at Manhattan Beach.

N. Norris Williams wins third round match in Nassau Country Club tennis tournament.

L. E. Williams, of Yale, wins intercollegiate tennis title.

The Tribune To-day

Part I—The news of the day. Four pages of sports. News of automobiles.

Part II—Editorials and features. The Mystery of Ectoplasm—p. 2. The Tribune Radio—pp. 6-7. Shipping and travel.

Part III—Real estate news. Home builders' page—p. 3. Financial and business.

Part IV—The news of society. Notes from the resorts.

The Tribune Institute—pp. 6-7. The Fashion page—p. 8.

Part V—Review of the arts. The week in the theater. News of music and art. The book pages—pp. 4-5.

Part VI—The Tribune Magazine. The Shelley Centenary—p. 2. Baseball in Japan—p. 5.

Part VII—The graphic section. Part VIII—The comic section. Mr. and Mrs.—by Briggs. Betty—by Voight.

Gen. Pickett's Charge Staged For Harding

6,000 Marines at Gettysburg Re-enact Phase of Civil War Battle as President and Party Look On

White House Car Almost in Wreck

Bathtubs and Elaborate Tent Provided Visitors; Eleven Autos in Caravan

By Boyden Sparkes

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 1.—Six thousand marines charged up the slope of Cemetery Ridge this afternoon in an effort to reproduce for President Harding's eyes the spectacle presented by Pickett's heroes fifty-nine years ago, when the Confederate cause was lost.

The action was historically accurate in all but a single detail.

"They were veteran Virginians and moved silently, without those yells of defiance that characterize the troops from the Gulf," wrote John W. Draper, in "The Civil War in America." The marines to-day came toward that stone wall that marked the high water mark of Pickett's charge with a yip-yip-apping, that seemed to find ghostly echoes in the thick smoke of the cannonade that had preceded their rush.

For Mr. and Mrs. Harding, this visit to Camp Harding is an incident in an expedition that occupies most of their thoughts just now. They are on their way home to Marion by automobile, following for the most part the route they took two years ago when the editor of "The Marion Star" went home to be congratulated and begin his front porch campaign. It is their first return since the inauguration.

So that the home folks will get the full force of this return and enjoy it to the limit, the motor caravan includes Brigadier General Sawyer, who, when he left Marion was simply Doctor. There is General Pershing and Brigadier General Dawes, the terror of budget shirkers.

Autos Nearly Crash

The eleven autos carrying the Presidential party left the White House at 12:40 o'clock to-day and reached Gettysburg at 3:45, after driving the last fifteen miles through a thunderstorm that nearly caused an accident.

When the automobiles wound through Frederick, Md., instead of a single Barbara Fritchie, there were hundreds, all waving flags and yelling their pleasure at the sight of the President and General Pershing. A few miles further on the procession of cars was halted by the neighbors of the late Admiral Schley, who presented flowers to the President, Mrs. Harding and General Pershing.

A group of farmhands stood near by one of the circle of stiffly starched members of the welcoming committee. The President saw them and pushing his way to their overalls, said: "I want to speak to the harvest hands. I used to be one myself. I know what it is."

After that the cars were hurrying to retrieve the schedule, when abruptly the chauffeur of the leading car, the President's, was forced to slow up. To view from the rear of the car, the chauffeur of the next car, carrying Brigadier General and Mrs. Sawyer, was forced to slow up. The car was slightly damaged in getting it back on the road.

At the Maryland-Pennsylvania state line the party was met by Governor William Sproul. Senator George Pepper had accompanied the expedition from Washington. Nearing the battlefield, the cars ran along Confederate Avenue, the road that stretches along the crest of Seminary Ridge, which was the position held by the Southern forces during the battle.

Marines Guard President

To-day the roadside was lined by companies of marines drawn up at attention, but it took a second glance to confirm their identity. They were no legions; instead trousers legs were stuffed inside of grey cotton socks and every man had a blanket roll slung from his shoulder. Their longitudes crease in their normally trim felt hats was another bit of color in their rebel make-up.

Passing the last of these leather rock actors the cars swung into Camp Harding just as every available field musician in the entire Marine Corps began to play "To the President." A generously proportioned tent had been prepared for the Presidential party. The marines had made it more elaborate than anything ever occupied by the Queen of Sheba. There were floors, comfortable chairs and more important, white porcelain bath tubs that were brought here from Washington in Marine Corps airplanes and then

(Continued on next page)

John D. at Church Circus Hands Out \$20 in Dimes

Silhouette Cutter at Pocantico Carnival Arouses Admiration of Ours Magnate

John D. Rockefeller went to the circus which had been brought from Luna Park and set up in Pocantico Hills yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Community Church. Before the afternoon was over he had given away \$20 worth of dimes to members of the troupe.

Largesse began with the silhouette cutter who did an outline of Mrs. Rockefeller Jr.

"Well, well," said Mr. Rockefeller, taking from his pocket a handful of new dimes. "Here's one for your dear wife. And one for you. Have you any children?"

"Two," said the silhouette cutter. "Mr. Rockefeller laid two more dimes in his palm.

"Father and mother living?" The man nodded and got a dime for each of them.

After that there was nothing for Mr. Rockefeller to do but hand out dimes to everybody.

Strike Crams 13,000 Into Grand Central

Largest Holiday Crowd in History of Station Handled Before 6 o'Clock, Despite Crippled Force

30 Special Trains Ease Off the Jam

Forty Policemen Find the Crowd Good Natured; Confusion Is Avoided

Standing room only was available in the vast concourse of the Grand Central station yesterday. The strike of the railroad shopmen caused a delay in the dispatching of the trains on the very day when there was more necessity than ever for promptness, owing to the unprecedented number of vacation travelers taking advantage of the combined week end and Fourth of July holiday.

Thirty thousand persons were congregated in the concourse and waiting-rooms of the station, while every moment brought additional travelers pouring in by subway, taxicab and street entrances. The waiting rooms were soon jammed and the corridors and lobbies choked with the latest arrivals, who could not have reached their trains even had the trains been ready to start on time. It was the largest crowd in the history of the Grand Central Terminal.

New Yorkers, trained by the subway however, found it not surprising to lean on one another's shoulders in the railway station. Jests and banter were heard from the corners where young women tourists in their bravest holiday array prayed that the trains would not start until the shower had passed.

Some Relief Comes at Last

When Chief Inspector William J. McGrath of the Third District arrived he found the forty patrolmen were fully in control of the situation, the crowd being a marvel of well-bred composure or jocular endurance. There was a limit to the capacity of the Grand Central concourse, however, and at noon Inspector McGrath was on the point of ordering all entrances to the building closed. Just then the trains started running a little more frequently and the congestion was somewhat relieved. All day long, however, the concourse was crowded.

Inspector McGrath said that he had handled crowds at the Polo Grounds for four years, but had never before seen a "gentle and reasonable" collection than those who waited in the rain and the heat yesterday. The new "green cap" messenger boys saved many nerves by telephoning messages to the homes of the delayed travelers.

New York Central officials said last night that only fifty men had walked out of their inspection squads and that a record breaking business in passenger trains had been done.

Jam Ended at Last

Thirty special trains were put on as relief to carry the overflow of departing vacationists. The normal daily average of Fourth of July vacationists has been 100,000, but yesterday saw a new record when the number of passengers rose to 130,000.

The passenger schedule of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway was interfered with to a greater extent than was the New York Central. However, in addition to the regular weekday service the company put on twenty special camp trains for Maine. The Boston express ran in three sections, the Bar Harbor express in three sections and the Knickerbocker express in two sections.

At 4 o'clock last night officials of both railroads reported that they had coped with an unprecedented crowd of tourists and that traffic was no more delayed than in any other holiday period.

Oles Thinks It Over, and Seeks Mayor's Job Again

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 1.—George L. Oles, who resigned as Mayor of Youngstown last night, to-day made an effort to resume the office which he declared "the most thankless job in the world."

The city solicitor, however, ruled that Oles's resignation, which was to be effective July 1, became valid at midnight last night, and said Oles was out for good.

It is correct, a Russian immigrant has a faithful dog which he loves, and because his possession of the dog in some way conflicts with the state law, the dog has been sentenced to be shot.

"I have tried to put myself, loving a good dog as I do, in the position of this poor immigrant, and I know the perturbation that fills his soul. I once had to have a dog killed that I greatly loved and I recall it to this day as the sorest trial of my life.

"I am not familiar with the law involved. According to the newspaper story, an alien is not permitted to own a dog. Surely there must be some way to comply with the spirit of the law and allow this poor foreigner to retain his treasured animal friend.

Train Traffic Is Slowed Up By Strike; Thousands Stick to Posts; U. S. Ready to Intervene

Coal Factions Heed Warning Of President

Peace Parleys Organize as Harding Declares U. S. Will Protect Consumer

Anthracite and Bituminous

Peace Parleys Organize as Harding Declares U. S. Will Protect Consumer

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A virtual command from President Harding to the mine operators and workers to recognize their obligations to the American public and end the strife between them, followed by more than six hours of joint conferences in an effort to find a basis for discussion of wage scales, marked the first day of government intervention in the mine war. Nothing but pure preliminaries were gone over at the two executive sessions, attended by about fifty principals representing both sides, which followed their meeting with Mr. Harding in the White House executive offices. Under the whip of three members of the Cabinet, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Secretary of Labor Davis and Secretary of the Interior Fall, the bituminous conferees will go to the mat again to-morrow afternoon with the hope of reaching an agreement early next week on how they shall approach their immediate problem—re-opening of the mines.

The anthracite and bituminous men, it was decided, should confer in separate conferences. The hard coal men will meet on Thursday to consider a settlement of the suspension in their district.

Cabinet Chiefs Optimistic

Although nothing was disclosed of what happened at the long meetings to-day at the Department of Interior, and later in the auditorium of the Red Cross national headquarters, following their dismissal by the President, the three Cabinet secretaries expressed genuine optimism over the prospects. Accepting the suggestion made by the President that the coal operators and miners are more often magnified than composed in their parading," both operators, representatives and labor leaders maintained strict silence on the results of the day's deliberations.

"Progress is made every time we get something out of our systems," said Secretary Hoover. He declined to discuss the conference further, but laughingly indicated that "Old Sol" played an important role. It was probably the first day Washington has experienced this year.

There was a strong intimation in a statement from Secretary Davis that the day's work had brought the conference to the point where it would soon be ready to "reopen" the mines. The operators and miners would get down to the real business before them within a day or two. In this connection it is understood that when they start talking wages additional operators will be called to Washington from the various fields.

President Gives Warning

The delegates sent here by the two factions in response to President Harding's invitation began assembling at the White House as early as 9:30 this morning. At 10 o'clock they were ushered into the Executive's private office. In an address of only a few minutes Mr. Harding told them that the "government has no desire to intrude itself into the field of your activities" and preferred that they should "settle this matter in a frank recognition of the mutuality of your interests." There was great significance, however, in his warning that "if you cannot do that, then the larger public interest must be asserted in the name of the people where the common good is the first and highest concern."

"If it came within my executive authority I would gladly grant a pardon to the convicted alien."

"I suppose there is a good and ample reason for a statute which makes this dog an unlawful possession, but I have an abiding faith that the man who loves his dog to the extent that he will grieve for him in him the qualities which make him a loyal citizen."

"Mrs. Harding and I are both pleased in this case and hope this note is not too late to enable us to add our appeal in behalf of both Silverman and his dog."

15 Slain When French Clash With Germans

GLEWITZ, Silesia, July 1.—By The Associated Press.—Fifteen killed and twenty-five wounded in a collision between German civilians and a detachment of French troops this morning.

A state of siege has been proclaimed. French armored cars are patrolling the streets, and rifle firing is in progress in some of the streets to-night.

25 Reported Wounded and a State of Siege Declared at Glewitz, Silesia

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Reports as to Number of Men Out Conflict, Unions Claiming 100% Tie-Up on 128 of 201 Big Roads

Real Test Is Due After the Holidays

Rail Chiefs Assert Trains Will Continue to Run; Violence Occurs in East

By Gilman Parker

CHICAGO, July 1.—The strike of railroad shopmen that began at 10 o'clock this morning was generally effective throughout the United States, according to reports received here. Trains, however, continued to operate, despite traffic delays at many terminals.

Federal officials here are keeping Washington in hourly touch with the situation, and it is learned authoritatively that anything resembling a crippling of the lines' public duties in carrying mails or in interstate commerce would result in prompt action. The Federal move, should it become necessary, undoubtedly will be in the form of a writ of injunction to prevent the employees from interfering with interstate commerce.

It is understood here that Department of Justice officials hold that the strike is clearly against a decision of the Labor Board, or, in other words, against the United States government.

There are conflicting reports as to the number of shopmen who actually laid down their tools. B. M. Jewell, head of the striking unions and director of the strike, asserts in an interview that the men are out 100 per cent on 128 of the 201 Class A carriers.

Service Being Maintained

On the other hand, railway executives maintained that it was not possible to ascertain the number of men out, as the Saturday half holiday made it appear as if more had answered the call than was actually the case. They also asserted that transportation was quite unaffected and would remain so for many days. They indicated that at least 100,000 of the 400,000 shopmen had refused to quit their posts.

There were slight disorders at the Washington terminal roundhouse at Ivy City, Md., where there was a hand-to-hand battle with guards, and at Beardstown, Ill., where a few men who did not lay down their tools were carried off bodily by their striking comrades.

Executives of the Western roads announced that notices will be posted in their shops warning the men that if the strike continues indefinitely the work will be let out under contract to private firms.

Day's Developments

Other chief developments of the day in connection with the strike were: Mr. Jewell declared that a number of the roads would be noticeably affected by the strike within two or three days, and that "after one week, in my opinion, all of them will feel the effect of the strike."

It was the opinion of the railroad management that the strike could not possibly affect any of the transportation systems within three weeks, even with no stop taken to repair rolling stock, which were reported to have been undertaken generally.

Executives of the Western railroads, after a conference, announced that notices would be posted in all shops warning the men that if the strike continues indefinitely the work will be let out under contract to private concerns.

To Protect New Employees

Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Labor Board, issued a statement declaring that workers who step in the jobs vacated by strikers will be performing a public service, and that it is certain they will be protected in their work by "public sentiment and governmental power."

The shop craft unions, through Mr. Jewell, announced that the only basis on which the strike could be terminated would be by acceptance of their three chief demands—maintenance of present wages, restoration of several working rules and abolition of the contracting out of work. Asked as to whether Presidential intervention would be welcomed by the strikers, Mr. Jewell inquired as to why any one should be interested in this situation.

The wage reductions ordered by the Labor Board, amounting to \$134,000,000 and affecting more than 1,000,000 members of the ten American Federation of Labor railroad unions, became effective this morning, and at the same time the \$400,000,000 reductions in freight rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission went into effect.

Several members of the Labor Board declared that by their act of striking the shopmen "have lost their right to the benefits of previous and present decisions of the board," or, in other words, that they have outlawed themselves so far as the board is concerned. The strikers' spokesmen deny this.

Split in Unions Seen

Late in the day it was asserted in authoritative quarters that the maintenance of way men, numbering more than 200,000, will not join the strike at any stage of the game. It had been forecast that here would be the first break in the union ranks. Earlier E. F. Grable, president of their union